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the world, and since then "has never ceased to work psychotherapeutically." He has helped "many hundreds" and "no one ever had to pay anything." At the outset, we are given the psychological basis of psychotherapy, including the aim of psychology, mind and brain psychology in medicine, suggestion and hypnotism, psychology of the subconscious. The author develops his philosophical notion of a radical difference between the causal series of events which doctors chiefly concern themselves with, and the purposive series. In part II, he discusses the practical work of psychotherapy: its fields, general and special methods, mental and bodily symptoms. In the third, the place of psychotherapy, viz.: its relations to the church, the physician and the community. Barring the commingling of philosophical and scientific psychology, so characteristic of Harvard, especially protesting against the ever intrusive distinctions between causal and purposive, and the reiterated foible of the author that there is no subconscious or no unconscious, the book is on the whole a broad-minded and very sensible popular presentation of the subject. We confess, however, to some disappointment, after the many allusions in the past to this author's work, that the clinical cases he publishes are not richer, more numerous, and that some of them are so very fragmentary. Despite its defects and perhaps especially its diffusion, which it is very tempting to enlarge upon, its merits far preponderate; and it is on the whole the best popular presentation the subject has ever had in English up to date.

The Emmanuel Movement in a New England Town, by LYMAN P. POWELL. G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York, 1909. 188 p.

This is the third in a trilogy of books by this author within two years, the first entitled, "Christian Science;" the second, "The Art of Natural Sleep." The present shows the possibilities of the Emmanuel Movement as applied to a wide range of nervous functional disorders in the town of Northampton, and indicates the wider range to which the movement is destined to re-energize the whole church. The chapters are: What the Emmanuel Movement is; the Clinic in a College Town; a Year's Results; the Treatment of the Nerves; the Queer One in the House; the Cure of the Alcoholic; the Miscellaneous Cases; the Movement and the Church.

Letters on Psychotherapeutics, by PROF. H. OPPENHEIM. Translated by Alexander Bruce. Otto Schulze & Co., Edinburgh, and G. E. Stechert, New York, 1907. 60 p.

Here we have a number of interesting letters to various patients, some of whom have been eminent. There is certainly great sagacity shown.

The *Proceedings of the Society for Psychical Research* for Feb., 1909, contain an article by Sage on the Alleged Miraculous Hailstones of Remiremont, and two on D. D. Home by Count Petrovo Solovovo and Miss Alice Johnson, the former arguing against his employment of suggestion to produce illusions and hallucinations in his sitters, and the latter for this hypothesis. Miss Johnson's thesis is, in brief, that Home put most of his sitters through an educative process by which he made them highly suggestible, and she cites various instances, showing especially how he gradually worked up to his famous levitation feat of floating out of one window and in at another, eight feet above the ground. Count Petrovo Solovovo cites cases in which he thinks the proof is plain that the phenomena were objective at least, though they might have been produced by trickery, and he argues that since there was no hallucination in these cases there could have

been none in others. But Miss Johnson believes that Home employed whatever means were best suited to the particular time and place—sometimes suggestion, sometimes other methods of fraud. Mrs. Sidgwick also reviews fully Morselli's new book on Eusapia Paladino and Count Solovovo reviews Podmore's recent book entitled the Naturalization of the Supernatural.

Text-book of Experimental Psychology, by CHARLES S. MYERS. Edward Arnold, London, 1909. 432 p.

At last we have a text-book of experimental psychology written in England by an Englishman. In this country we have had plenty. But this work is written on different lines. It presupposes some acquaintance with the elements of general psychology, such as Stout's work; but is less advanced than that of Titchener. It assumes, too, some acquaintance with the general structure and functions of the nervous system. Although the author lays stress upon the physiological and physical conditions, his ultimate object is to describe the methods, principles and results of psychological experimental research. He has not included the topics of animal behavior, or of children and primitive races, nor subconscious, abnormal states. The book is based upon experience in teaching. It begins with sensations—cutaneous, visceral, auditory, labyrinthian, visual, gustatory, olfactory; and then considers the specific energy of sensations, statistical methods, reaction times, memory, muscular and mental work, psychophysical methods, weight, local signature, sensibility and sensory acuity, identity and difference, and binocular and binaural experience, the visual perception of size and direction, and time, rhythm, attention, and feelings. There is an appendix of nearly one hundred pages in finer type at the end on laboratory exercises. There are in all sixty-six cuts, and a judicious bibliography at the end of each chapter.

Modern Educators and their Ideals, by TADASU MISAWA. D. Appleton & Co., New York, 1909. 304 p.

No text-book exists in English or in any other language save German (in which thirty years ago Vögel printed a volume on the educational views of the great thinkers in the history of philosophy who had treated the subject) on the history of the philosophy of education. The student in this field has hitherto been entirely dependent upon special monographs or upon gleanings such as he could make from the history of philosophy. This book attempts to fill this gap from Bacon and Comenius down to William T. Harris and Stanley Hall, both inclusive. The author is a special student of philosophy and psychology and his training and interest in both seem to be equally good and his sympathies well balanced between theory and speculation on the one hand, and empiricism and experimentation on the other. It is singular that it should have been left to a native of Japan first to attempt this work in the English language, and yet more singular that he should have succeeded in giving us in such lucid and idiomatic English the often abstruse topics of which the book treats. It cannot fail, in the opinion of the present writer, to find a speedy entrance into normal schools and educational departments of college grade. The references, in which the author has had the expert help of Dr. Theodote Smith, are well chosen. In our opinion the chief criticism of the book would be that it is not a little more detailed in some chapters. The writers treated, in addition to the above names, are Locke, Rousseau, Basedow, Kant, Pestalozzi, Fichte, Froebel, Herbart, Spencer, and Hegel.